Replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The effect of chronic treatment with BIM-23268 on plasma lipids was examined in an obese animal model, the fatty (fa/fa) Zucker rats (Bray, G., Federation Proceedings 36:q48-153 (1977)) (purchased from Harlan-Olac, Bicester, Oxon, U.K.). Eleven male fatty Zucker rats weighing about 450 grams were randomly divided into 2 groups and their initial body wights recorded. The animals were housed in pairs in a normal 12 hour light/dark cycle at 20 – 21C and fed a standard laboratory rat diet (Beekay rat and mouse diet, Bantin & Kingman, Hull, Humberside, U.K.) overnight *ad libitum*. --

In the claims:

Cancel claim 2-5, 7, 9-17, and 19-30 without waiver or prejudice.

Amend claims 1 and 6 as follows:

-- 1. (Amended) A method of treating hyperlipidemia in a patient in need of such treatment due to diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, uremia, nephrotic syndrome, acromegaly, obstructive liver disease, dysproteinemia, drugs or genetic disorders said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist to said patient.

6. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, of lowering the amount of triacylglycerols, glycerol, or cholesterol in the blood of a patient in need of such lowering. --

Add claims 32-55.

-- 32. (New) A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of hyperlipidemia in a patient in need thereof, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin type-5

receptor agonist, wherein said therapeutically effective amount is an amount that is effective for the treatment of hyperlipidemia in said patient.

33. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 32, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is a somatostatin type-5 receptor selective agonist.

34. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 32, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki of less than 2 nM for the somatostatin type-5 receptor.

35. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 32, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki for the type-5 somatostatin receptor that is at least 10 times less than its Ki for the somatostatin type-2 receptor.

36. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 32, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2, where a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or

H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2.

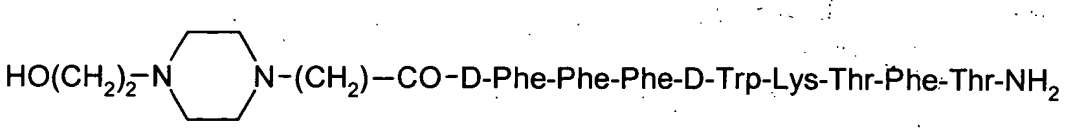
37. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 32, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

wherein a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues in each of the foregoing agonists;



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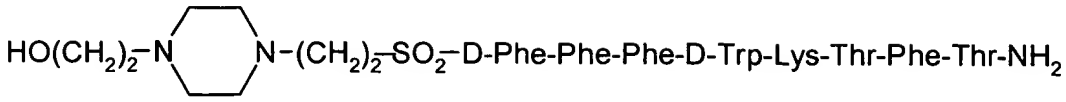


38. (New) A pharmaceutical composition for lowering the amount of triacylglycerols in the blood of a patient in need of such lowering, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist, wherein said therapeutically effective amount is an amount that is effective for lowering the amount of triacylglycerols in the blood of said patient.

39. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 38, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is a somatostatin type-5 receptor selective agonist.

40. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 38, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki of less than 2 nM for the somatostatin type-5 receptor.

41. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 38, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki for the type-5 somatostatin receptor that is at least 10 times less than its Ki for the somatostatin type-2 receptor.

42. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 38, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2, where a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or

H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2.

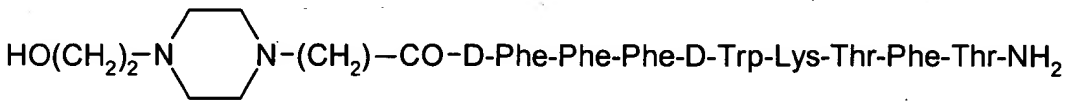
43. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 38, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

wherein a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues in each of the foregoing agonists;



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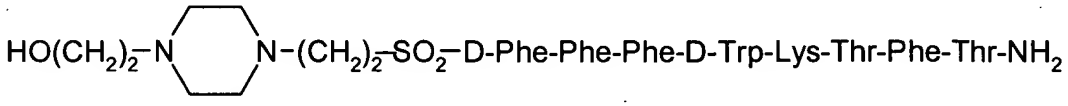


44. (New) A pharmaceutical composition for lowering the amount of glycerol in the blood of a patient in need of such lowering, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist, wherein said therapeutically effective amount is an amount that is effective for lowering the amount of glycerol in the blood of said patient.

45. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is a somatostatin type-5 receptor selective agonist.

46. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki of less than 2 nM for the somatostatin type-5 receptor.

47. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki for the type-5 somatostatin receptor that is at least 10 times less than its Ki for the somatostatin type-2 receptor.

48. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2, where a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or

H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2.

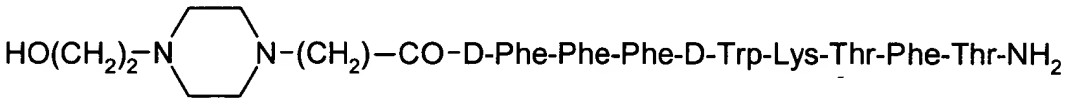
49. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 44, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

wherein a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues in each of the foregoing agonists;



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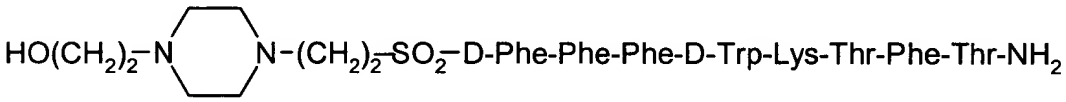


50. (New) A pharmaceutical composition for lowering the amount of cholesterol in the blood of a patient in need of such lowering, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist, wherein said therapeutically effective amount is an amount that is effective for lowering the amount of cholesterol in the blood of said patient.

51. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 50, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is a somatostatin type-5 receptor selective agonist.

52. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 50, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki of less than 2 nM for the somatostatin type-5 receptor.

53. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 50, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist has a Ki for the type-5 somatostatin receptor that is at least 10 times less than its Ki for the somatostatin type-2 receptor.

54. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 50, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2, where a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or

H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2.

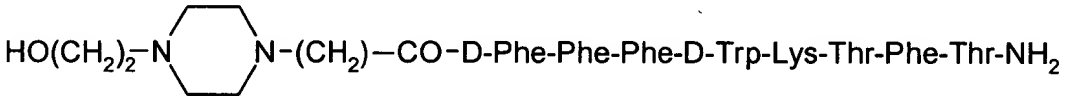
55. (New) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 50, wherein said somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is:

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2;

wherein a disulfide bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues in each of the foregoing agonists;



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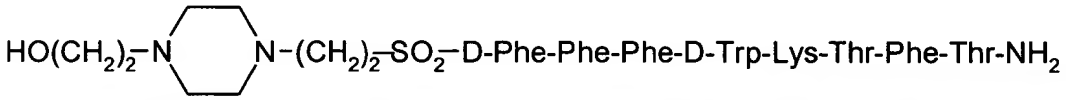

In the abstract:

Replace the abstract with the following version.